INAUGURAL NUMBER

Sunshine

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Editor: G. S. KRISHNAYYA

SPREAD SUNSHINE

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

"We want in the India of the future men and women of vision, courage and honesty of purpose. Unless the younger generation develop the necessary ability, character and idealism all the schemes that are being prepared for the progress of the country would remain only paper projects."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Minister of Education, Union Government

The Editor Chats

SPREAD SUNSHINE

THIS IS Independence Day. We do well to celebrate it as others do who have won their freedom. It is a matter for joy and pride and satisfaction that we are now masters of our own household and shapers of our own destiny. Many toiled and struggled for years, decades, that we might be independent and yet could not see the fruit of their labours. To us is given this proud privilege. It is naturally therefore a day of rejoicing.

But there are many people in our land to whom this day cannot bring real gladness. Speaking early this month at the beautiful hill station in North India, Dalhousie, our Prime Minister said something of special significance for Independence Day: "The time has come for hard gruelling work, and no longer can softness of any kind be tolerated. Eighty to ninety percent of our population are needy and backward. We should uplift them all." Explaining his own training and outlook, Pandit Nehru said, "Gandhiji was a merciless taskmaster and trained us the hard way and we learnt by putting in persistent effort under his guidance and we learnt to think constantly of the 36 crores of our people and their welfare."

Many of us imagine that since freedom has been secured, there is nothing more that needs to be done. True, we are free but, free only to work for our country's welfare, for improving the condition of our countrymen and for changing habits of thought and action which keep us down. You are India's hands and feet and if you don't use them to brighten the little corner where you are and to make others around you happier, you are not playing your part. The team is short by one. Young and old today cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the country's pathetic call. Teachers and pupils, parents and children, all are needed, every single one of us. There is work for all.

Yes, as the Prime Minister has urged, all can reduce the sum of human misery – of which there is more than one nation's share in our beloved country. All can be radiators of happiness. All can help to dispel the darkness of ignorance and illiteracy. All can work to inspire higher ideals and a loftier outlook. All can take gladness to those less fortunate, as our leaders suggest. All can, and must, spread sunshine! This is the message of Independence Day and also the motto of SUNSHINE.

THE MYSTERY OF THE WOLF BOY

By Shri K. M. Munshi

Shri K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, author of many well known books in English and Gujarati and founder of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

As if by the wave of a magic wand, quiet suburban Lucknow leapt suddenly into the limelight. It had a wolf boy! Ramu was found on January 17 by the police in a railway train and was turned over to Dr. D. N. Sharma of the Balrampur Hospital. For a few days the news shook Lucknow and a quake stirred the capitals of the world. Doctors, psychologists and parents rushed to Lucknow wanting to father Ramu. Soft hearts across the seas cabled "Please do not keep him in human surroundings. Send him back to his dear old wolf parents."

When I first saw the wolf boy a few days after he came to the Hospital, at about the end of January, he had already been shorn of his long unkempt hair. There were scars on his scalp, around his temples and on his forehead. He had a haggard, frightened look, and refused to face the light, turning away from men with a strange vacant glare.

Hands and Feet

His sharp double row upper teeth protruded from his pinched mouth which normally remained open, saliva dripping from it on both sides. He did not respond to anyone's call. Either he had been born dumb or for lack of human company he had never learned to speak. However, though he could utter no human sound, his hearing was sharp. His hands and feet were nothing but skin and bones. He could neither walk nor stand. He did not know how to use his hands as we do. The palms of his hands were as soft as a baby's but the fingers were claw-like and the nails long and curved. His only way of moving about was to slither along with the aid of his elbow as if he had lived in some small cave which left no room for standing up.

When he first came he rejected all cooked food. Only when raw meat was brought to him did his eyes brighten, his nostrils dilate and he begin to sniff. He could smell it even at a considerable distance. Even now, after months in the hospital he prefers raw meat to cooked food.

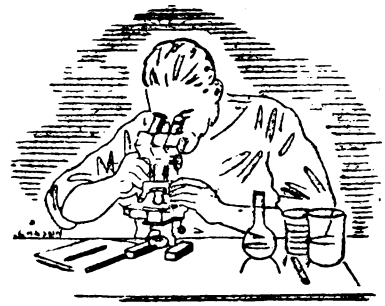
Ramu does not recognise human beings. But when an Alsatian dog is brought to him, his interest wakens and he clasps him in an embrace. I was keen that Ramu should be taken to see the wolves at the Zoo. Seeing the crowd the wolf in the cage retired to a corner and it was difficult to get Ramu to look at it, our trouble was well rewarded, however, for when his gaze fell on it, he broke into a broad smile. He made no other sign and uttered no sound but he was obviously pleased. Unfortunately the wolf was afraid of all of us standing on Ramu's side of the cage. Next a tiny tiger cub only fifteen days old was brought to him. His face showed a lively interest and his hands struggled to grasp the cub. When the little creature was placed on his knees his arms closed round it affectionately and he was all smiles.

A Case for Sherlock Holmes

It was a case, indeed, for Sherlock Holmes! Was he really a wolf boy, a retarded child, a speechless cripple or someone who had been forced deliberately and most heartlessly to grow up deformed? There could be no doubt that Ramu had never used his hands and feet. He had never learned to speak or even how to drink from his cupped hands or any way of moving about except slithering. His aversion to light and human company, his love for the Alsatian, his gladness at seeing the wolf and the all too transparent joy with which he had embraced the tiger cub, indicated his kinship with the canine. Ramu would appear to have been brought up in animal surroundings, to have lived exactly like an animal, eating raw flesh, and dragging himself about with the

help of his elbows. That leads to but one conclusion—that he was brought up by animals. But what animals could they be? Experts on animal life say that the female of only three known species of wild animals are capable of bringing up a small human child. They are the African baboon, the bear and the wolf. The she wolf feeds the child, the whole pack adopts it as its own and whenever the pack moves out into the open, it forms a protective fortress round its ward. But if Ramu was simply a wolf boy why should he not be able to walk and run? If he had been brought up by a she wolf, how was he able to procure water and food without using his hands? It may be that his wolf mother fed him only on chewed meat and he may have got at water by slithering on the ground. Perhaps when he was picked up he could not use his hands and having regard to his physical condition the wolves brought him up in a special way. So the wolf-boy still remains a mystery!

RAMU



MARVELS OF SCIENCE

T. KAILATH

WHAT would you say to clothes which are unstainable? Tea, coffee and other liquids or food spilt on such material just roll off without seeping through it. This stain-proofing is done by treating the fabric with a Silicone[1] solution. Such fabrics can also be used for table cloths and towels. Their duck-back properties are not affected by washing or dry cleaning.

* * *

Another wonder fabric is *Orlon*. This amazing material is fast replacing nylon. Orlon does not shrink when washed. Shirts made from Orlon can stand a great deal of washing and it can be had in different colours and it is not affected by sunlight. Hence it is ideal for window-shades, tent covers and tops for "convertible" cars. Safety clothing and gloves that are highly resistant to chemicals and grease, can be prepared for workmen. Again, a lighted cigarette placed on a cushion or curtain made of Orlon does not set fire to the material. Orlon can be caused to burn by an open flame, but heating will not make it burst into flame. Orlon can be made into wool-like fabric and can be used for jerseys, coats, blankets, etc.

* * *

You may soon be able to get eatables from your pen-friends overseas without their spoiling. Scientists have discovered that if food is exposed to atomic irradiation[2], its storage life is lengthened a great deal. To understand why, we must first know what makes food get spoilt. Food contains very very small growing organisms which keep continuously changing

England

The British Foreign Secretary played an important role at the Geneva Conference and after the successful completion of the Conference reported to the House of Commons that the Cease Fire Agreements were "the best possible that could be achieved in the present circumstances."

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the chemical composition of the food until it spoils. Normally these "bacteria" are got rid of by boiling and canning or quick-freezing. However, usually bacteria remain and multiply, and the food goes bad. However, if the food is exposed to atomic radiation, these bacteria are prevented from multiplying. Hence, when one "generation" dies off (after its usual life span of 20 minutes to 2 hours) none are left. Hence if other bacteria are prevented from entering the food—by keeping it in airtight containers—the food remains fresh. A welcome assurance these days is the word that such food will not be radioactive[3].

* * *

Further peaceful uses of atomic irradiation: treating plastic containers so that they will not get gummy when heated; treating certain types of wood which turn into another form of cellulose[4] which can be digested by animals. This sawdust can be treated to make a cheap animal food.

Silicones: Organic compounds used as lubricants, etc.

Atomic irradiation: Exposure to energy rays which are given off when atoms are broken up.

Radioactive: Giving off the above rays which are sometimes deadly.

Cellulose: A complicated compound which makes up the cell walls in plants. Cotton fibre is almost pure cellulose. It is used in the manufacture of paper, rayon, plastics and explosives. Can be obtained from wood pulp, cotton and other plants.

French Indo-China

Ho Chih Minh, a nationalist leader and his supporters rebelled against the re-introduction of French colonial rule in Indo-China on the withdrawal of the Japanese. By allying himself with the Communist cause in South Asia and promising the people home rule, Dr. Ho was able to gather sufficient military strength to worry the French till they agreed in Geneva on the 27th of July to withdraw from most of Indo-China, and to grant to the rest independence within or without the "French Union", as its own elected assembly decides. The big city of Hanoi in the North is one of the towns which will go to Dr. Ho's Viet Minh. India has been requested to supervise the partition of Indo-China under the terms of the Geneva agreement.

War Reconstruction in W. Germany

According to the reports of the National Geographic Society, West Berlin's industrial production has reached almost 70% of the 1936 level. During World War II 40% of the city was destroyed. More than 11,000 new homes have been built and 16,000 repaired More than 70 million tons of brick and mud that was lying on the streets have been cleared away and the people of the city have helped to put up new buildings for offices, living apartments, hotels, playgrounds, swimming pools, etc.

America the Mecca of the Foreign Student

A survey shows that 1,500 U. S. colleges and universities had an enrolment of 34,000 foreign students during the last school year. They came from 129 countries, dependent areas and trust territories. About 34 per cent of the students specialize in the humanities and social sciences while 20 per cent study engineering.

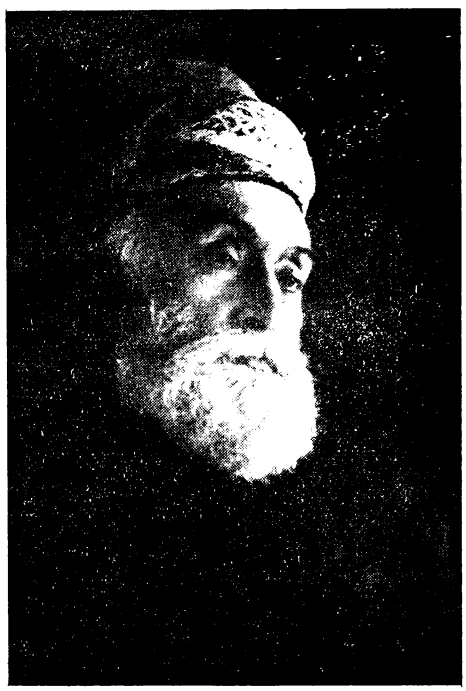
Indian students number 1,500. This includes private students, students sent by State or Central Government, as well as those sent on Scholarships from American Universities or from the American Government.

THE HOUSE THAT TATA BUILT

ONE of the vital things that have happened to India is the founding of the House of Tata. It has grown so big in the last sixty years that it now owns Airlines, Chemical works, Cotton mills, Steel works, Hotels and Soap factories. It has set up hospitals and educational institutions and its work ranges from putting together railway engines to studying the atom.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

Yet Tatas was not always big. When it began it was very small indeed. It was founded by Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata. In those days much of the raw cotton from India was manufactured at Lancashire in England because it was thought that the Lancashire climate had just the right degree of dampness suitable for the manufacture of cotton. Jamshedji, however, dreamed of manufacturing cotton in India. In 1877 he built his cotton mills in Nagpur. Outside his mills was India; inside, it was as near Lancashire as possible.



Jamshedji N. Tata

Jamshedji had determined to make India an industrial nation. For this he needed iron and steel, and to make iron and steel he needed coal. For twenty-five years he worked hard and at last selected a little village called Sachi in the jungles of Bihar. It was just what he wanted. But he did not live to see his crowning triumph. He died on the morning of 19th May, 1904.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

Three years after Jamshedji's death, however, the Tata Iron and Steel works Company was launched. Where forty years ago there was little more than a jungle there stands today the town of Jamshedpur with a population of about 200,000, built around the works. The works produce sheets, plates, bars, rails, sleepers, fishplates, wheels, tyres and axles for railways, etc. Among the by-products are coal tar, sulphate of ammonia, benzol, etc.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRICAL COMPANIES

Jamshedji had seen that the hills east of Bombay offered an invaluable source of power. Today the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies are the largest electrical undertakings in all India, supplying over a third of all the electrical energy generated in India.

TATA AIR LINES

The history of the House of Tata is filled with new and wonderful advances. Only recently the Air-India International Constellation *Bengal Princess,* sponsored by the Government of India and Tatas, left on its 5,000-mile-test flight to Tokyo. When the new extension of Air India International service is inaugurated it will link London and Tokyo through Bombay, a distance of 10,232 miles, almost two-fifths of the circumference of the earth.

TATA CHEMICALS LTD.

Besides, Tatas have pioneered in the manufacture of Chemicals and Tata Chemicals are

now manufacturing soda ash, caustic soda, potassium bromide, hydrochloric acid, etc. There is hardly anything which Tatas have not touched—vegetable oils, soap, toilet products, radios, industrial investment, etc.

Where the Money Goes

But where does all the money go? The House of Tatas has established charitable Trusts like the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust instituted for the relief of human distress, helping education and research work. The Tata Memorial Hospital was the first in India to specialise in the treatment of cancer and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences to train students to cope with the social problems of a fast changing India.

Jamshedji Tata said, "Let the Indian learn to do things for himself" and the Tatas have taught him this and few have made more patriotic use of their money.

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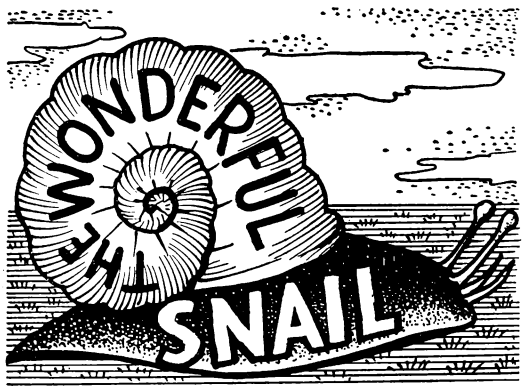

DURING these rainy days you will see one of nature's most remarkable animals—the snail.

Most people think of the snail as a small creature that leaves a slimy trail behind it and carries its house on its back. While this is true of some snails, there is a great deal more to be learnt about them.

Snails live on land, in trees, in fresh water and in the ocean. They range from tiny ones as small as a pin's head to a giant species whose shell is as much as two feet in length. Some snails seem to be all shell while some don't have any shell at all.

Some snails feed on flowers and vegetables while there are those which cannot do without meat.

A number of creatures belong to the snail family. Some of the well known ones are the slug, and the cowrie, and they are closely related to the oyster, clam and octopus. They are further classified into a group known as the *gastropods,* meaning "belly foot."

The slow motion of the snail is not mere waste of time for him; as he moves along a slimy substance is produced near his head which covers his body as he glides along, and this substance is a protective. Snails have been known to crawl over the edge of a sharp razor without getting cut.

Most snails are harmless with no method of defence besides being able to retire into their shells, but there are certain species of slugs and snails that bite and are poisonous.

Some of these very poisonous kinds are beautiful creatures. One species is known as the "Glory of the Sea" and is worth as much as 500 dollars in America, that is nearly Rs. 2,500!

Water snails usually lay their eggs in groups or strings which are covered with a clear jelly like bag. These are often seen on the sides of an aquarium. Snails are kept in an aquarium to help keep it clean.

Some snails are used for making dyes—specially purple.

On certain coasts snails have proved to be a pest to the oyster trade. They get on to oysters and bore into the shell eating up the fleshy part of the oyster.

RIDDLES

1. What tune makes everybody happy?
2. What is the keynote to good manners?
3. When is a page of riddles like a disappointed hostess?
4. What word of six letters contains six words without moving any letters?
5. What is the difference between a cat and a comma?

QUIZ

1. What is the difference beatween an "Ambassador" and a "High Commissioner"?
2. Who is the Home Minister of Bombay State?
3. Who invented pneumatic tyres?
4. With the inauguration of Andhra how many part A States are there now in India?
5. Which country produces the largest quantity of newsprint in the world?
6. Which city of India has the largest population?
7. What does UNESCO stand for?
8. Who is Chou En Lai?
9. What does "Pepsu" stand for?
10. What is the origin of the word "alphabet"?

For answers turn to page 26

SCOUTS and GUIDES

"As the good fire warms the circle so may our ideals warm the world."

* * *

While inaugurating the First Scouts and Guides Conference at Ahmedabad, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the National Council of Bharat Scouts and Guides observed that while other Youth Movements began organising at a fairly advanced stage of mental and physical development, the Bharat Scouts and Guides believed in catching them young and thus inculcating in them healthy standards of body, mind and spirit. He said that the Movement should be widely spread in rural areas and encouraged on a national scale.

* * *

Five Rovers of 57th West Bombay Group rescued two persons at Sion when a lorry fell on them. While the injured victims were removed to the hospital, the Rovers guarded the goods for five hours. They were awarded certificates of gallantry by the Inspector of Police, King's Circle Police Station.

* * *

World Scout Jamboree: Dr. H. N. Kunzru, M. P. and National Commissioner of Bharat Scouts said he was anxious to organize an International Scout Jamboree particularly of Asian countries, in India. Addressing local Scouts and organizers, Dr. Kunzru said the Scout movement promoted international unity, friendship and co-operation. He said that Scouting brought the boys and girls of the world together and trained them in international citizenship.

Useful Hints to Campers

Scouting is not Scouting without outing, [illegible] Scouts and Guides will want to arrange a camp fire on Independence Day. Make your Campfire bright and colourful for [illegible] day. Prepare the sticks or pieces of [illegible] for the fire in advance by soaking them in certain solutions, and give them time to dry. For best results the solutions should be quite strong. For green flames add boric acid to water; for blue flames use copper sulphate and for red flames mix some strontium nitrate with the water. Write back and report your experience.

Your Feature

This is your feature. It is about you, for you and by you. If you have any interesting subject to discuss, and questions to ask, if you want to comment on another writer's idea, the page is all yours. You can also give an account of an adventurous hike you have undertaken, a scout game you have played or any special activities your Troop or Company engaged in. *SUNSHINE* will be glad to publish them.

For Patrol Leader

Now that everything is green around you, try this on your patrol. Collect different kinds of leaves and get your patrol members to identify the trees by the leaves.

Or test how quickly each Scout or Guide can light a fire on the damp ground using two matches only.

Or take a "Star Hike" when the skies are clear. Ask the members of your patrol to point out and name the different constellations visible.

by P. L. SANTOSH BOSE

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A NEW KHARI KAMAI IDEA

Penicillin Research in India

A Committee consisting of four members has been set up by Government to advise it on technical matters connected with penicillin. The committee will hold its first meeting in Poona in August and review the progress made by the penicillin factory. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Ramnath Chopra, Director of the Drug Research Institute, Kashmir.

Government has also undertaken to establish a laboratory for research in antibiotics, and has earmarked ten lakhs of rupees for this purpose.

Kashmir

The Italian expedition under the leadership of Prof. Desion to the Karakoram range in Kashmir conquered the 28,250-feet K-2, Mount Godwin Austen, on July 31. K-2 is the second highest mountain in the world.

Mysore

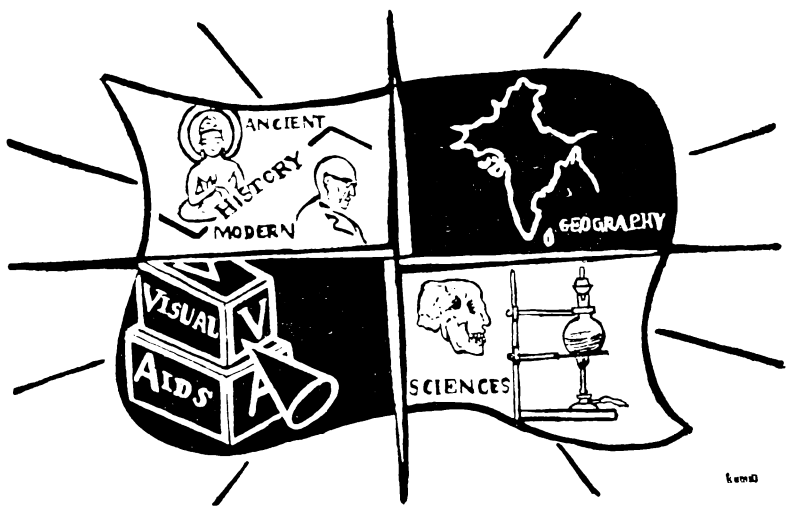
India's own telephone factory in Bangalore now produces one new telephone every three minutes.

E. Punjab

The opening of the Bhakra Nangal Canal marked a big step in the country's determination to go ahead on the road to progress and plenty. This will serve the second largest dam in the world and will bring three million acres of barren land and under cultivation.

Bombay

The tunnel joining Vaitarna and Tansa lakes in the Western Ghats will be opened



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on August 16. It will ensure sufficient water supply for the city of Bombay.

Bihar

Ten thousand square miles of fertile land have been completely deluged by the overflowing of about 20 rivers. 100,000 mud huts were washed away and 4 million people have been rendered homeless. This tragedy is worse than the floods of 1951 when the Brahmaputra burst its banks.

Ootacamund

A foreign firm has asked the Government of India for permission to manufacture rayons from the pulp of eucalyptus trees. If this experiment is successfully carried out, the Niligris will become an important centre for rayon manufacture.

Five Year Plan

It is announced that Government will spend Rs. 750 crores for the Second Five-Year Plan as against 500 crores spent for the First Five-Year Plan.

Central Welfare Board

THE Central Social Welfare Board, of which Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh is Chairman, came into being a year ago in August. Its work is to plan welfare development, to study all voluntary social welfare work done by groups of people or associations and to help them to develop their work by giving them advice and financial assistance.

A special staff of 2 women and 2 men has been appointed to go around and inspect all these centres and to see that the money that they receive from the Board is well spent. Most of this work is done in villages and for the benefit of women and children. On the 15th. of August this year hundreds of Welfare Extension Projects are to be inagurated all over India. In these projects, it is hoped that 5,000 women and girls will be given employment in reconstructive activity.

Venice

The Queen of the Adriatic

CHANDRALEKHA

You do not simply remember Venice: you feel like going back to it again and again. Venice, more than any other Italian city has preserved its unique character. Entering Venice you have the sensation of setting foot in a world apart, where nature and art are blended together in a perfect harmony of marble and water, form and colour, light and rythm. The charm of Venice has been sung in the lyrical compositions of Byron, Keats, Chateaubriand and a host of others.

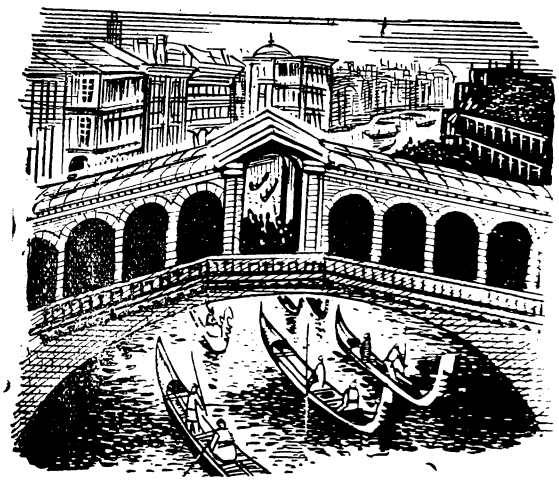
Venice is not a compact city but a group of islands rising out of the laguna. Its history dates back to the times when the barbaric hordes of the Lombards and Goths swooped down upon Rome. A few Roman descendants fled to the coast of the Adriatic and made the swampy islands their home. At first the islands were independent and ruled by tribunes(like collectors or magistrates) but feeling the need for greater co-operative life they united together under a duke known as the Doge. The Venetians became skilled sailors, and Venice ruled the Mediterranean from the coast of North Africa to the Bosphorus. From Venice, crusaders and merchants, artists and navigators set out through the world spreading the fame of her power and civilization.

The citizens of Venice were wealthy and powerful. As they could not expand their city they beautified it. They constructed bridges and canals. In Venice you do not walk or drive along dusty roads. Instead you sail on the shimmering waters of the Grand Canal. Enchanting palaces line the waterways in all architectual styles: Byzantine, Gothic and Oriental—altogether more Eastern because of the Mohammedan (Moorish) influence.

The greatest glory of Venice is the lovely basilica (or Cathedral) of St. Mark. It has been compared with the Taj Mahal and contains the remains of St. Mark. Another famous building is the historic 500 year old Palace

of the Doges. To the right of this is the ever fascinating Bell-tower with the two bronze giants that strike the hours. And yet another feature is the gruesome Bridge of Sighs over which the prisoners condemned by the inquisition dolefully marched to their doom.

The Venetians have always been great



lovers of art. The Bellinis (a family from Venice) were the first to introduce oil painting there and Jacopo Bellini was even invited to paint the portrait of the Sultan of Turkey. On almost every wall and ceiling in Venice you will find a fresco painted by a master artist. It is said that Tinteretto, one of the world's foremost artists, would go round painting furniture, ceilings and even mud walls nearby for the love of painting. A very interesting story relates how this clever artist outwitted his rivals. The ceiling of a school hall was to be painted and several artists were asked to make sketches. The time at their disposal was very short but Tinteretto painted the actual picture with feverish haste, working night and day. However, when the appointed day arrived and all the artists came with their rough sketches Tinteretto came with empty hands. After the sketches had been shown to the judges all eyes turned to Tinteretto questioningly. Imagine the surprise of all present when he calmly unveiled the completed painting which he had managed to nail to the ceiling! Needless to say it remained there.

(Continued on p. 25.)

A Gujerati Folk Tale

LET THE SUN SHINE THROUGH

As Told by Motilal

LONG ago there lived in Gujerat an honest, hard working farmer who was loved and respected by all the villagers because he was fair in his dealings with everyone. Usually, his fields yielded excellent crops and were known to be the best in that village, but one year the rains came very late and the crops were quite ruined. He was obliged to go to the money-lender. The money-lender was very happy to see him for he had long had his eye on that fine piece of land. He willingly lent the money taking the land as security.

The next year, however, there was a bumper crop and everyone had more than enough. Immediately after selling his grain the farmer went to the money-lender and paid off his debt—interest and all. Now in those days business was carried on by trusting the other man. So when the farmer paid the money he was given no receipt but he saw the money-lender write in his book that the debt had been paid. He saw sand sprinkled on the writing to dry the ink, and the big book put away and so he started home with a carefree mind. He had no idea as to what was going on in the rich man's mind. Fortunately for him the rains came at the right time, his crops were good and he continued to prosper. There was no occasion for him to go to the money-lender again. Imagine his surprise, therefore when the sahukar sent for him, showed him a blank space in his account book and asked him to pay up the money at once or have his land forfeited. He was dumbfounded at first then, asking for a few days grace, he left.

In those days kings used to hold court in public where their subjects could air their grievances or make petitions. So the next day the farmer went to the king and explained every thing to him. The money-lender was

asked to bring his book and when the king saw that there was no record of the debt having been paid, he turned to the farmer and asked, "Have you any witness?" "No, your Majesty," replied the farmer "none but the sun that was above." The king was in a quandary now. He did not know how to decide because he knew the farmer to be an upright man but the facts all seemed in favour of the crafty money-lender. He said that he would postpone judgment till the next day and in the meantime the book was to be left with him.

That night he thought much about the case and wondered in what way the sun might help in solving the problem. Next morning when the sun was rising he took the book with him and sat and thought for a while. Then suddenly it occurred to him to hold the page up to the sunlight. And there sure enough as clear as anything he could read the writing!

That day when court was held, the wicked

(Continued on. p. 22.)

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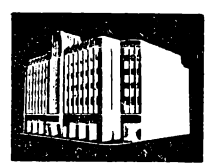


The need for a magazine devoted to the welfare of high school children cannot be greatly stressed. More than anything else our boys and girls require guidance, sympathy and understanding through the most difficult period of their life. A magazine of the type of "Sunshine", I hope, would meet a need long felt by students and I wish it every success in its undertaking.

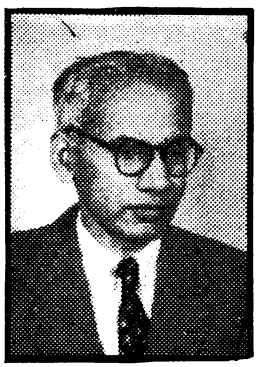
Morarji R. Desai
Chief Minister, Bombay

I am very glad that you are bringing out a Children's Magazine. There is a great dearth of really good juvenile literature in our country and your magazine will fulfil a real need. I have no doubt that with your broad outlook and wide experience you will be able to make this magazine successful.

K. L. Shrimali
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education

SUNSHINE will certainly meet a long felt want in the field of educational literature for teenagers. Your retirement from Govt. service could not be better utilised than for the purpose of helping in a measure the all round development of the growing personality of the child and in training our youth to be good citizens.

J. M. Kumarappa
Council of States representing
Social Services



Knowing Dr. Krishnayya as I do from our college days in U. S. A., I am sure he will be able to bring joy and knowledge into the lives of the children of our country through his magazine SUNSHINE.

N. B. Parulekar
Editor,
"Sakal",
Chairman,
Board of
Directors,
P. T. I.

I am very glad to [illegible] children's magazine. There for children in this cou long experience in the Ed needs of the children so w your magazine highly enter

High Comm
Formerly Chief Min

I am glad to learn that with your great wisdom and erperience you have pledged yourself to the service of youth by starting a children's national periodical.

Tushar Kanti Ghosh
Editor, Amrita Bazaar Patrika

I am happy to hear of your scheme for a magazine for children. I feel that there is a great need for efforts of this kind and I hope your journal will get wide support from the leaders, educationists and the public of our country. I wish you all success in your great venture.

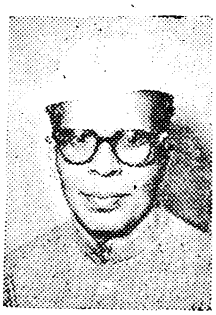
Mulk Raj Anand
Author & Editor, MARG

I believe that SUNSHINE promises to offer a content of the Standard of Arthur Mee's 'Children's Newspaper.' I can assure you that we in the British Council will do all that we can to assist you.

S. E. Hodgson
British Council, INDIA

I am very glad to know that Dr. G. S. Krishnayya is bringing out an All India Children's Magazine, SUNSHINE, to promote in the children of High School age a conscience of community service, national unity and world-brotherhood. A magazine of such a nature is quite essential at the present juncture to develop a self reliant outlook and co-operative spirit in our children to whom the reins of building the future India will pass on. I have no doubt that Dr Krishnayya with his wisdom, broad outlook and rich experience will be able to achieve his object.

Gopal Rao Ekbote
Minister for Education, Hyderabad



H. E. the German Ambassador has asked me to tell you that he is one with you in the belief that appropriate reading material is one of he most important means in the education of adolescents. With my good wishes for your meritorious work.

H. Heimsoeth, First Secretary
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany

Your efforts toward establishing a youth magazine seem very commendable, and may I extend to you the best wishes of the Reading Rotary Club along with my own, for your complete success in this undertaking.

G. V. Luerssen
Rotary Club, Reading Pa.
U. S. A.

I hope that SUNSHINE will throw a flood of light on the edcational problems of today and help mould constructive public opinion for a better and uplifting order of education. I wish this pioneering venture of yours a tremendous success.

Yeshodhara Dasappa
Kasturba Gandhi Trust

Your laudable venture to publish a children's magazine providing attractive reading material for our children will no doubt receive support from every quarter.

H. C. Mookerjee
Governor of West Bengal

We are interested to know that you will publish a National Children's Magazine and wish you success in your work.

Chen Lu Chih
Embassy of the People's Republic of China

A first class children's magazine run on modern and scientific lines is a great necessity in our country. I have not the smallest doubt that under the leadership of Dr. G. S. Krishnayya such a magazine will be a great success.

S. K. Patil, M.P.
President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee

...tend to start a ...good literature ...that with your ...you know the ...e able to make ...beneficial to them.

... in U.K.
..., Bombay State

What impresses me about your project is not only that it is most timely and much needed in India today but also that it has unending possibilities before it and that you are singularly equipped by temperament, standing and experience, to explore those possibilities to the maximum.

B. P. Hivale
Founder, Ahmednagar College

Suitable periodical literature is very necessary for our young boys and girls. The magazine you propose to publish will, therefore, fulfil a real need and I wish you all success in your undertaking.

C. M. Trivedi
Governor of Andhra

I am glad you propose to undertake a Children's Magazine which will be useful to boys and girls at a very impressionable age. I think enormous amounts of literature are available in other countries of the world for different age groups and more particularly for children and adolescents. If the desire for reading and the inspiration for creative art is to be stimulated in our student population, foundations must be laid at the early stages of their educational career.

I am sure that your wide experience and intimate knowledge of the subject will enable you to produce reading material that is well illustrated and appealing to the youth of the country.

A. L. Mudaliar
Vice Chancellor, Madras University, Chairman, Secondary Edn. Commission Member of the Executive Board, UNESCO

I congratulate you on your effort. I am sure that this magazine will help considerably in promoting friendly interest and understanding among the younger generation.

Ildefonso Falcao
Ambassador of Brazil

Your journal will be a welcome addition to the literature intended for children who are the hope of our country's future. It is no easy task to undertake to edit a journal for children and in this view, it is a laudable enterprise which should secure enthusiastic support all round.

J. B. Mallaradhya
Director of Public Instruction, Mysore

The ideals the publisher, Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, has formulated for the promotion of character and to try and build up general knowledge auong the children of India will no doubt be welcomed by educationisits and parents alike.

C. Coomaraswamy,
High Commissioner for Ceylon in India

The idea underlying the launching of a children's magazine seems to me an excellent one. There is almost nothing so needed as training the younger generation in a sense of corporate responhibility and good citizenship. Dr. Krishnayya is well prepared in training and outlook and spirit to undertake this important task. I commend his project wholeheartedly.

E. Stanley Jones

To be successful and popular a children's magazine requires to be edited and undertaken by one who has an intimate knowledge of the child mind and has had something to do with educational activities of the country. I am sure that you fulfil both these conditions.

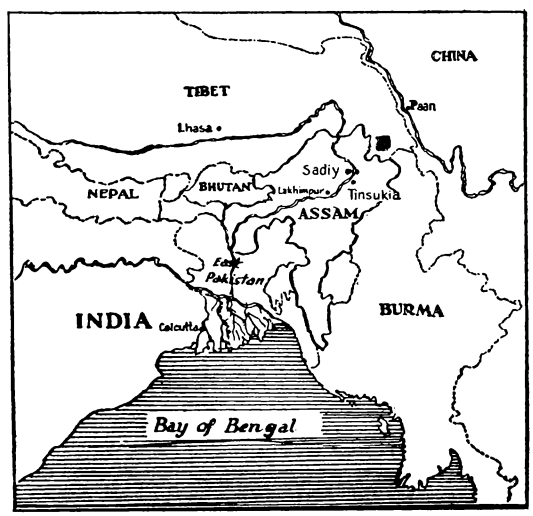
B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Governor Madhya Pradesh

ASSAM EARTHQUAKE

M. K.

A view of Assam's main Trunk Road after the earthquake! Note the cracks across the roadway. Only a mountain goat could get across. For a considerable time Indian Air Force planes dropped supplies to the stranded Assamese.

On the 15th of August 1950, the biggest earthquake of our time struck the north eastern corner of India with the force of 3,000,000 atom bombs! Eight shattering minutes, soon after it was felt, did the greatest damage, but shocks of varying intensity were felt, at intervals, for 10 days. The "epicentre," of the quake was half way between Paan, in China and Sadiy in Assam, but an area of 10,000 square miles were shaken up causing untold damage. Over half a million people were made homeless and desolate. Buildings tumbled down, hills became chasms and mounds of stone and earth were raised where there were none. In one day lakes became dry land, roads were broken up, once fertile land—about 1,700 acres of it—became useless marshland. Even the great Brahmaputra got dammed up with stones and mud and after seven or eight months suddenly burst its



The square shows the epicentre. Instruments as far away as America recorded greater effects than any previous earthquake.

HERE and THERE

World's Quickest Brain

The World's quickest operating computing machine has just been put into use in Sweden. It is known as BESK (Binary Electronic Sequence Calculator). It works tens of thousands times faster than the human brain. It will be of great use to industrialists, scientists and insurance companies. Even quicker and more exact weather forecasts will be obtained, we are told, by means of the machine.

The 4-H Clubs in the United States

JUNIOR CITIZENS GET ALL-ROUND TRAINING

The 4-H Clubs are organised groups of young people who carry on research in farming, home-making and community development with the the help of their parents and local leaders. The programme is designed to increase farm income and improve standards of living. There are 4-H Clubs in almost all counties of the 48 states of the U. S. A. and in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The 4-H's are Head, Heart, Hand and Health.

Every boy and girl who joins a 4-H Club pledges himself to learn to do some simple job, useful to the home and the community, in a better way. The projects grow out of the needs of the rural community and the interests of the boys and girls. They may take the form of peanut growing, potato growing or raising rabbits. pigs, cattle, etc. Some time in the year an exhibition is held and prizes are awarded. Contests are held county-wise, then district-wise and then state-wise. The winners under each head are given amongst other things, a free trip to Washington. It is all learning by doing. They see the fruits of their labours. They form habits and attitudes which will be useful all through their lives.

They grow more Fish in the Philippines

The new Philippine Republic like India has many problems to face, one of which is the need for greater self-sufficiency in food. The population has grown rapidly from 7,000,000 in 1902 to 20,000,000 now. Fish forms one of the chief articles of food for the Filipinos and the Bureau of Fisheries and other government agencies are establishing model fish culture centres and introducing new fish types.

Nursery ponds for rearing fish are built in many places. They range in size from 500 to 5,000 square metres and are separated into units. The object is to create a local source of protein food for a rapidly growing population.

Scout Master: Who gave you the black eye?

Tenderfoot: Nobody. I had to fight for it.

---

banks causing further disaster. Other rivers have completely disappeared. The vibrations were so severe that while in some places the earth opened and swallowed men, mules and mud alike, in other places people were thrown up into the air like balls in a magician's hands.

The Assam-Tibet earthquake outdid the historic disaster of the Quetta quake of 1935. It is now four years since this terrible catastrophe took place, but only recently have details of it come to the rest of the world. For about 3 years "the tortured mountains, the homeless rivers and vanished villages" have remained undisturbed in their awful silence.

With Sincere Wishes for the Spread

of

SUNSHINE

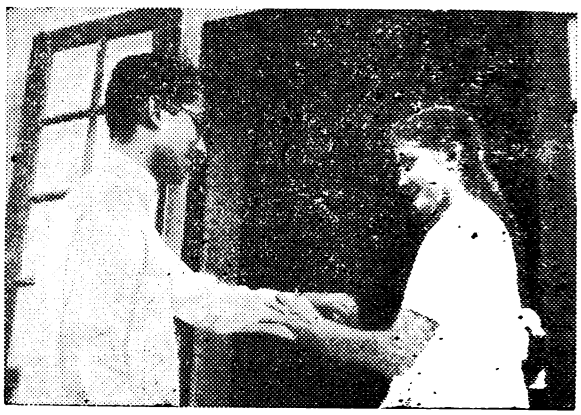
VIDYODAYA

Girls' Residential and Day School

Thiagarayanagar, Madras

Raksha Bandhan

An August Festival



The sister welcomes her brother and ties the sacred coloured silk thread on his left wrist.

THE full moon day of Shravan, an important month of the Hindu calendar, is a great festival celebrated all over India. It is observed in different ways in different parts. In Southern and Western India it is known as "Coconut Day" while in North India and Rajputana, it is known as "Raksha Bandhan". "Raksha" means protection and "Bandhan" to tie, indicating the tying of a sacred thread for protection. There are many interesting legends about its origin but we shall only go back to the days of the Rajput kings and their wars with the Muslims.

We read that the Muslim king Bahadur Shah came from Gujerat with a large army against the Rajput Queen Karmavati of Marwar. Her army, however, was not big enough to face his so she took her courage in both hands and sent a Rakhi, the sacred thread bracelet, to her Muslim neighbour, Emperor Humayun, and asked for his help. Although he was a Muslim, he understood its significance and took pride in defending her even against another Muslim ruler.

A woman could claim the protection of her brother by offering him a Rakhi, or if she offered it to any other man, he would be in duty bound to treat her like a sister, and protect her. Nowadays a sister, married or unmarried, ties the Rakhi on her brother's wrist and expects him to give her a present. This ceremony is continued today chiefly because of its beautiful sentimental significance.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

High School Girls Help Hospitals

Three years ago the people of Akron, Colorado, U. S. A. opened a Public Hospital. But they soon found themselves up against a shortage of nurses. Today the problem has been solved by a group of high school girls who go by the club name of JUGS (Just Us Girls). After school and on week-ends 40 girls from Akron High School go and work under professional guidance and free the hospital's graduate nurses for more important duties.

From general training the JUGS go on to specialize as nurses' aides, laboratory aides, office-workers, etc. In helping the hospital to solve its service problem these girls have found a way of exploring a profession. Impressed by the JUGS performance the Colorado Medical Society has set about organizing a state-wide network of JUGS.—from *Life*.

Let the Sun Shine Through

(Continued from p. 17.)

man was called and told that his lies had been discovered. "The only thing that will save you from death now" he was told, "is that you make a clean confession of the whole thing and explain how you made the ink disappear." The wicked man did not wish to give out this profitable secret, but seeing that he must tell or die, hesitatingly he confessed that the sand that he had used was mixed with gur and that after the farmer had left he had put the book near an ant hill. The ants had come out and licked up the gur and with it the ink, and all that was left was the water mark that the king had seen against the sunlight.

The farmer went home, his honesty proved and the money-lender returned to his shop never to try such tricks again. And as for the king, he had the satisfaction of seeing justice done.

After a day's...

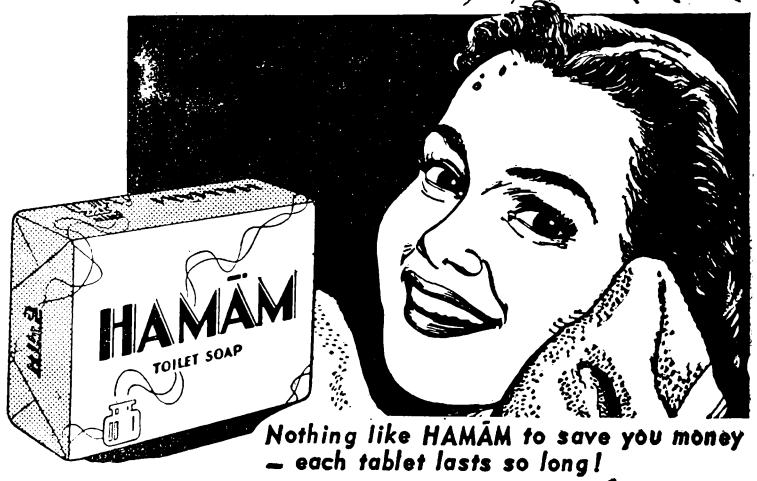
hard work...

there's nothing

like

HAMĀM

to make you feel so



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Spelling teacher: What does pneumonia begin with?
Pupil: A cold in the head.

* * *

Little boy: Father, can you write your name with your eyes closed?
Father: Why, yes, I think so.
Little boy: Well, here is a pen. Will you please close your eyes and sign my report card?

* * *

Five year old Sushila had been very keen to go to school and at last her mother had arranged to send her. Naturally when after two days she refused to go, her mother was worried and lovingly asked her the reason. "I can't read," said Sushila "and I can't write; and now they won't even let me talk!"

* * *

Ramesh: My uncle can't decide whether to get a cow or a bicycle for his farm.
Suresh: He certainly would look silly riding a cow.
Shirin: Yes, but he would look even sillier milking a bicycle!

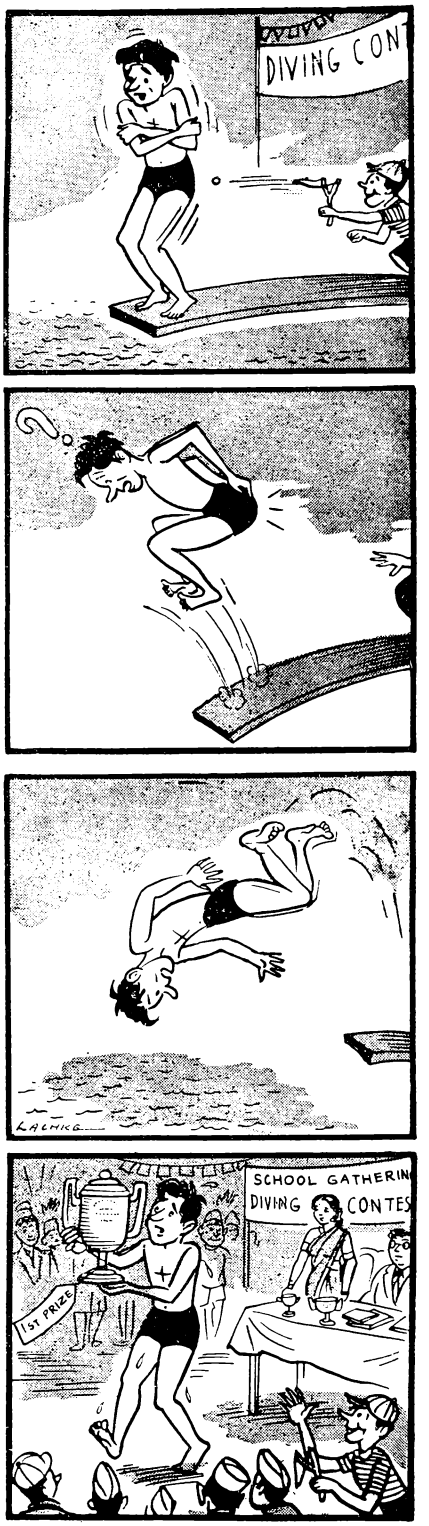
* * *

BEFORE AND AFTER

A very interesting story is told of King Abdullah's (the late king of Jordan) sense of humour.

There were two full-length mirrors in the palace, one concave and the other convex. When the king entertained sheiks from the desert, he used to meet them at the palace entrance and escort them past the mirror which showed them as tall and very lean. After the feast he would bid farewell to them while standing beside the convex mirror, which showed them very fat!

Send us your favourite jokes for publication



The M. C. C. team which is to tour Australia later this year has just been announced. Len Hutton has again been chosen to lead England. He will be the first professional player to Captain an official English XI in Australia.

Six of the party are under 25: May, Statham, Tyson, Loader, Andrew, and Cowdrey. Hutton and Edrich, both 38, are the oldest, and the average age is just under 30. Four members—Cowdrey, Loader, Tyson and Andrew—have yet to appear in a Test match. * * *

Hiralal Chaurasia broke the world endurance swimming record by remaining in the water for 88 hours 12 minutes. He entered the Allahabad University tank on July 30 at 8-25 a.m. and left it on August 3, at 01-21 a.m. * * *

Gerard Pierre, a 26 year-old Frenchman, has been declared gliding champion of the world at the end of the International championships held at Great Hucklow, Derbyshire, England. * * *

The three-mile record held by Gundar Heagg, the great Swedish runner, was recently broken by Eddie Green of Britain when he completed his three-mile run during the British Amateur Atheletic Association Championships in 13 minutes 32.2 seconds.

* * *

The Table-tennis Federation of India has proposed to hold a Flag Day early this month. The proceeds of the day are to be divided among the various State Associations after meeting the expenses. * *

Jal D. Pardiwalla, who is well-known as an athletic coach and physical educationist has proceeded abroad to attend the two week Summer course at Loughborough College in England.

VENICE

(Continued from p. 16.)

But Venice is not merely a relic of the past. It is an enchanting combination of the oldest and the most modern activities. It is the most luxurious playground of Europe: everywhere there are modern hotels, elegant villas and shady parks. The Lido of Venice is one of the most frequented bathing resorts of Italy. The various attractions got up every year draw vast international crowds. The most famous is the Biennial Exhibition of International Art. India is for the first time represented at the Biennial. Among the thousands of paintings exhibited there are some fifty-nine pieces from India representing the art of Har Krishan, Nandlal Bose, Jamini Roy and others. It is like the Olympic Games of the art world. The organisers of the Biennial Exhibition have since the year 1930 initiated another well-known Venetian event, the International Festival of contemporary Music. Just as in ancient times in India poetical competitions would be held to decide who was the best, the Festival of Music is the testing ground for the world's leading composers. An International Film Festival too is held in Venice.

But perhaps what displays most the pomp and pageantry of Venice is the annual Gondola Regatta. It is a racing holiday in the best Italian manner. Although this famous race has been going on for 700 years, the Venetians today make it more of an event than ever before. Even in Venice motor boats are taking the place of gondolas. But on the day of the Regatta the gondoliers (boatmen) are in their element. Up the canals and down the canals they row as great cheering shouts go up spurring them on. The Venetians will never entirely forsake their gondolas. As one Venetian, owner of a motor launch, remarked, "Never mistake it: a true Venetian goes to his christening, his marriage and his funeral in a gondola."

Venice is also a shopper's paradise. It is delightful to stroll along the streets and see the lovely things for sale in the little shops. Venetian glass and fine hand lace are famous. Delicately made ornaments and jewelry are

also sold there. All this and much more is Venice. You can sit in a cafe idly watching the parade and eat delicious "Scampie" (large Venetian prawns), visit St. Mark's or cross the Bridge of Sighs or sit in dark gondolas manned by romantic-looking gondoliers softly singing "Santa Lucia," through canals banked with golden statues. Venice overwhelms you with beauty—you feel it in the soft balmy breeze, in the sunny skies, in the blue sea. Venice is indeed the queen of the Adriatic.

Answers to Riddles

1. Fortune.
2. B Natural.
3. When there is not one guessed (guest.)
4. The word is 'Herein'. The words are: he, her, here, ere, rein, and in.
5. A cat has claws at the end of its paws, but a comma is a pause at the end of a clause.

Teacher: Who invented the steam engine?
Pupil: What?
Teacher: Correct. James Watt.

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Answers to Quiz on page 12

1. Very little: countries bound by Commonwealth ties send "High Commissioners" to each other while they send 'Ambassadors" to other Independent sovereign states.
2. Shri Morarji Desai, who is the Chief Minister and also holds the portfolio of the Home Department (Judicial, Police, Jails and General Administration).
3. John Boyd Dunlop.
4. Ten. Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, East Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
5. Canada.
6. Greater Bombay.
7. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
8. The Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.
9. Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
10. The first two letters of the Greek alphabet i. e. alpha and beta.

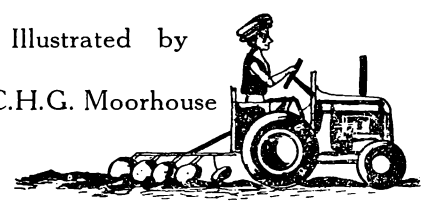
OUR INDIA

1954

By MINOO MASANI

Library edition, Rs 5. Educational edition, A thoroughly revised edition of *Our India.* Rs 1-8-0.

Illustrated by
C.H.G. Moorhouse



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

By You

SHORT STORY: Should be written within 500 words, dealing with Everyday Life Anywhere in India. Illustrations are desirable.
TRAVEL: "A Visit to a Place of Historical Interest".
DRAWINGS: Black and white only on stiff drawing paper; may be done in pencil, blank writing ink, India ink or charcoal.
PHOTOGRAPHS: Black and white only. Not smaller than 2¾" by 2".
MANUSCRIPTS: Must be typewritten or neatly written in ink on one side of the paper only. SUNSHINE reserves the right to cut and edit manuscripts when necessary. Send all your contributions to SUNSHINE, Shivajinagar, Poona 5, and include the name and address and age very clearly written. Teachers and principals will please encourage creative effort and send in the best results.

The Naughty Ninth

Our class consists of thirty girls,
Some have plaits and some have curls,
Whether in sport or whether in play,
We are sure to make a grand display.
Though some of us are dainty dames,
Who do not participate in all the games,
Most of us we look a sight
Specially when we begin a fight,
Maths for us are a dreadful bane;
They usually drive us all insane.
But oh; when it is time for Shakespeare
We enjoy ourselves with our Shylock dear.
Our class in silence never sits,
It's, either talking about that—or this.
And if you hear of a class going fine,
Be sure it isn't Standard Nine!

SHIRAZ J. BOYCE
Alexandra Girls' English School, Bombay).

Liberty means Responsibility

By ROBIN SAMUELS-LALL
Bishop Cotton School, Simla

THESE words of the famous French minister Turgot impress upon us the truth of the saying, "Liberty means responsibility". India fought hard for her freedom—not that she took up arms in an effort to gain independence, but her leading men, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, strove with pugnacious tenacity until, on 15th August 1947, India celebrated her independence. Immediately immense responsibilities fell on the shoulders of the whole nation. For it meant starting right from the beginning and improving the administration for the people's benefit.

An interesting and absorbing question is: does the Twentieth Century enjoy more liberties than did any of the other centuries? Undoubtedly the Twentieth Century does enjoy more liberties than any other century did. Indeed, most liberties are taken for granted now, and are treated as common household words. But this century has also to bear many more responsibilities.

It is apparent that when a young man leaves school or college and goes out into the world he embarks on what may truly be called, "The Sea of Life." Going out into the Sea of Life is no small matter. Indeed, not only is it full of danger, hardships, disappointments and tragedies; but the individual has also to bear the immense responsibility of leading a life which can commonly be accepted as conventional and "straight." All these responsibilities and difficulties occur because of the liberty that a young man enjoys when he leaves what he calls "the prison."

Edmund Burke, an important Member of Parliament in England, who lived in the eighteenth century was a champion of liberty. He felt himself bound to oppose the king of France when he injured liberty. Years later, when democracy caused complete confusion and thus endangered liberty, he attacked democracy.

To attain liberty and to keep it is a task that can never be "passed over" lightly. To attain it is to strive with pugnacious tenacity

and to keep it is to "pay the price of eternal vigilance." All people are overjoyed to have complete freedom but how many can pay the price? The responsibilities are only borne by continual efforts. I wonder how many people in this Twentieth Century realise how immense the responsibilities are that have to be borne, that are incurred by freedom, freedom that is so earnestly desired by all nations.

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

A Coconut Sweet

Try your hand at a simple sweet. This is what you need:

2 cups sugar; 1 cup scraped coconut; ½ cup cream or milk; ⅛ teaspoonful salt; 1 level tablespoon butter; ¼ teaspoonful essence of vanilla.

Method:

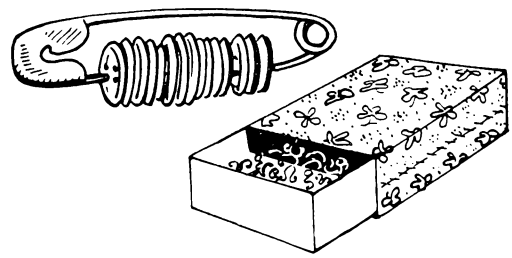
Stir the milk and sugar together in a saucepan and cook for about 12 minutes, stirring all the while. (Use a wooden spoon.) Add the butter, salt and coconut and keep on stirring till it begins to thicken and leave the sides. Remove from the fire and turn out onto a plate which has been buttered beforehand. In case you have over-cooked the toffee and it hardens before you can spread it, add a tablespoon of hot milk or water and put on the fire again for ½ a minute till the mixture is soft enough to spread. Cut into squares before it gets too hard.

A Handy Box

When you are tired of reading and there is no one to play with here is something easy and interesting you can do.

Mother must have got a box of buttons and hooks, etc. Ask her to let you sort them out for her. You will find that the box contains a great many things besides buttons and hooks.

Empty it onto a sheet of paper and sort the things out. Odds and ends can go where they belong, hairpins on the dressing table, paper clips, etc. on the writing table and so on. For the buttons take large safety pins and put the different colours, kinds and sizes into separate pins as in the picture. For the hooks and eyes get a match box (empty one of course). Take a small strip of flowered cloth, a little wider than the length of the box. Turn in the edges and holding it tightly over the match box top-sew the ends. Put everything back into the button box and wait to see mother's delight when she sees what you have done.



* * *

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS IN SCIENCE

Electrifying Paper

Take a piece of ordinary brown paper (a large paper bag cut open will do). Warm it before the fire: when it is hot, spread it on the table and brush it briskly with a dry clothes brush. Then pick it up quickly and hold it against the wall. You will find the paper has become electrified and that it has stuck to the wall. Now repeat the warming and brushing process and hold it over some little bits of paper; the small pieces of paper will fly up and cling to the electrified paper.

Making Electrical Sparks

Take a large sheet of thick drawing paper and warm it until it is quite dry. Put it on a dry wooden table and rub it very briskly with a piece of flannel. Put a piece of metal—a bunch of keys or a nail, in the middle, and lift the paper off the table by two corners. Ask some one else to touch the metal with a finger. A bright spark will pass between the finger and the metal. If the weather and the paper are perfectly dry, you may get a spark fully one inch long. Thus you have produced electricity by friction. This is a very simple form, but it is real.

Rabindranath Tagore

B. C. BORGES

THE seventh of August, 1941, was indeed a sad day for India, for on that day, she lost one of her most brilliant and well-beloved sons.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 6, 1861, in the famous family of the Thakurs of Calcutta. His father was the illustrious Debendranath Tagore, more popularly known as "Maharishi" for the holiness of his life. Rabindranath lost his mother when he was quite young but the influence of his saintly father remained with him to the end of his days.

In those days schools were not what they are now. The methods of teaching were crude and punishments harsh. The school building was like a prison to him and he often stayed away, with the result that his progress in school was not good. However, in 1877 he went to school in England and his first impressions of life there are given in *Reminiscences*. After a year, he returned home and continued his studies in Sanskrit, Literature and Astronomy. He began to write for Bengali papers before he was 15 years old. Most of his writings are in Bengali and many of these he translated into English himself. Some of his best known works are *The Wreck, The Gardener, Post Office, Glimpses of Bengal.* His writings reveal a deep sympathy for the poor and the suffering, a profound knowledge of human nature and a great vision of life. *Gitanjali* has been translated into almost every language. It was this book that won him the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. The Nobel Prizes for Physics, Chemistry, Medicine or Literature are awarded to the best person in a particular field in the whole world and voted on each year by a Swedish committee. So you can imagine what a great genius he must have been! Soon after this, the Government of India knighted him but in 1919 he gave up the title as a protest against the firing at Jallianwala Bagh.

Rabindranath should be specially dear to children. In his *Crescent Moon* he wrote:

"They clamour and fight, they doubt and despair,
They know no end to their wranglings.
Let your life come amongst them like a flame of light,
My child, unflickering and pure
And delight them into silence".

In his stories he has drawn lifelike pictures of children. You can easily find the counterparts of Mini, Nilkanta and Phathik among your friends.

Tagore founded his famous Shantineketan —the Abode of Peace—in a beautiful spot amongst the trees, birds and flowers where boys and girls could work, play and learn together just like one large family. It is open to children of every caste, colour, creed and country. No particular religion is taught but every morning a certain amount of time is spent in prayer and meditation. Like the Gurus of ancient India Tagore, who was usually called Gurudev, would sit with students and masters and discuss with them the problems and difficulties which beset every soul.

Tagore started Sriniketan two miles away from his Santineketan to teach various useful crafts and help with rural reconstruction. He also organized Viswabharati, his University, where scholars and artists from East and West may meet and learn from each other and from the vast treasures of hidden Indian culture.

Our beautiful National Anthem—Jana gana mana . . . —its words and music were composed by him long before India became independent. He travelled to almost every country and lectured before huge audiences. Everywhere he was welcomed as a great poet, a noted thinker and an educational reformer. He believed in universal brotherhood and worked hard for the freedom of India. He was noble, generous and kind and had a grand and magnetic personality. A true son of India, he was also a great citizen of the world.

Educational Authorities and District Board Presidents
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FROM THE PUBLISHER—

To Headmasters:

This inaugural issue is only a Sample Copy, a sample meant for subscribers and advertisers. The regular issue in English and Hindi editions will consist of 40-48 pages unlike this introductory copy which has 36 pages. Information is requested as to whether the English or the Hindi edition is required and the number of copies. Here is something you can safely place in your pupil's hands; your teachers should be able to draw on the useful materials given here. You will need several copies to go round. Maybe your school can sell copies and secure subscriptions through pupils and add to your Poor Fund? Please pass on your pupils' reactions and comment helpfully on style, matter, etc. of this feeler issue. If and when an edition is published in your language would you like to subscribe? The demand will suggest priority.

To Advertisers:

This Sample Copy will no doubt convince you of the potential value of this Home and School Magazine for publicizing, all over this country, your relevant commodities.

To Agents:

The terms are given separately. Representatives are wanted everywhere who are recommended by their District Educational Inspector. Please apply for Contract forms.

To Editors of Magazines and Newspapers:

A review at a very early date of this much needed magazine in your periodical will bring SUNSHINE to the attention of your many readers.

To Educational Authorities:

Knowing how children yearn for reading materials outside their text books and how badly they need general knowledge and a world outlook, you will, it is hoped, strongly recommend this magazine to the schools in your charge and also make sure that the pupils get the fullest benefit from this progressive educative agency. Your suggestions and contributions will be very welcome.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN WHICH EVERY PARENT WILL WISH TO READ

A CHILD'S LIFE OF GANDHIJI, by Gertrude Murray. Illustrated by K. K. Hebbar. Library Edition Rs. 3-12-0, School Edition Rs. 1-4-0, Hindi Edition Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Club is run by a Librarian, who works eight hours a day in a newspaper office and devotes the rest of his time to children.

The subscription is eight annas a year and the activities depend entirely on donations. The Club meets every Saturday. Filmstrips are shown as often as a projector can be borrowed.

The books that are read are gifts from the wealthy. The Library is run in a novel manner, books and magazines being stacked on a table and members taking a choice and exchanging the books among themselves.

Shri Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Education, Bombay State donating a special prize to a junior actress. Shri C. D. Merchant, the enthusiastic Organizer, is seen on the left.

The Children's Club on Fancy Dress night celebrating the International Children's Festival.

The organiser edits a monthly gazette describing the Club's activities. The Managing Committee has as members, seven children. They organize meetings, tours, picnics, and lectures. They celebrate festivals and learn folk dances and songs. Competitions are held in first aid, signalling, route map reading, tracking and other things that make living an absorbing pastime.

The Editor will be glad to hear of other efforts to bring sunshine into the lives of children, during school days or during holidays. Reports, with illustrations of activities, will help well-wishers of children elsewhere to go and do likewise.

FOR TEACHERS

The common confession of Inspectors and Headmasters and Teachers is that they are not keeping abreast of educational thought and practice. To help remedy this defect a list of some useful educational journals is given below:

Name of Magazine	Q. Quarterly M. Monthly	Price	Address
Educational India	*M*	4- 8- 0	Masulipatam, South India
Teaching	*Q*	5- 0- 0	Oxford University Press, P. B. 31, Bombay
Educational Review	*M*	5- 0- 0	Sunkumar Street, Triplicane, Madras
Progress of Education	*Bi-M*	6- 9- 0	Shukrawar Peth, Poona 2
Educator	*Q*	4- 8- 0	Principal, Training College, Nagpur
Indian Geographical Journal	*Q*	8- 0- 0	Indian Geographical Society, 29, Cathedral Madras
Indian Journal of Adult Education	*Q*	5- 0- 0	30 Faiz Bazaar, Delhi
Prathmik Shikshan	*M*	4- 0- 0	Principal, Training College for Men, Poona
Shiksha	*Q*	17- 0- 0	Dept. of Education, Allahabad, U. P.
Indian Journal of Education	*Q*	5-10- 0	All India Federation of Ednl. Associations, Training College, Calcutta
The Punjab Educational Journal	*Q*	16- 0- 0	M. Gulabsingh & Sons, Nicholson Rd. Delhi
Journal of Edn. & Psychology	*Q*	4- 0- 0	S. T. College, Baroda
Educational Quarterly	*Q*	8- 8- 0	Ministry of Education, New Delhi
Moga Journal for Teachers	*Q*	4- 0- 0	Moga, Punjab
Adult Education Review		10- 0- 0	The South Indian Adult Edn., Madras 1
Education	*Q*	10- 0- 0	P. O. Box 63, Lucknow
Social Education Bulletin	*M*	3- 0- 0	30 Faiz Bazaar, Delhi
School World	*M*	3- 0- 0	Thalakwadi, Belgaum
Indian Journal of Social Work	*Q*	10- 0- 0	Andheri, Bombay
The South Indian Teacher	*Q*	4- 0- 0	520 High Road, Triplicane, Madras
The Teachers' Journal	*M*	7- 0- 0	A. B. T. A. Office, 15 College, Sq., Calcutta

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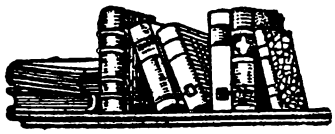
BOOK REVIEWS



OUR INDIA

MINOO MASANI (O. U. P. Price Rs. 5/-)

THOSE of you who in 1940 read through Minoo Masani's *Our India,* and were fascinated by its theme which mixed up history, geography and economics in a most un-text-book-like manner, will be pleased to see it brought up-to-date in this revised edition.

There is the need to adjust yourself to the "truncated" map of India and to the new member in the comity of nations, viz. Pakistan, whose size, figures and statistics affect quite a few illustrations. Then there is the new scale of "prices." There are also the new currents such as the Planning Commission, the Five-Year Plan, the Community Development Projects and Blocks, the National Extension Organisation, the World Bank, the Point-Four Programme, Ford Foundation and lastly and perhaps most significantly, Atomic Energy.

In its fundamentals, however, the basic facts, problems and the approach remain the same. Minoo Masani continues to look at the new and prosperous India with huge plants, factories, workshops and co-operative farms with mechanized agriculture going up everywhere. Large-scale heavy industries seem to be his answer and though he does concede a place to the small-scale industries, the controversy around the issue of the large-scale versus the small-scale industries is now devoid of any meaning since the resources we can raise for investment in industry are very meagre and capital investment required per worker in large plants varies roughly between Rs. 3,000 and a lakh.

The book is most interestingly illustrated and the readers, young and old, are bound to find it most stimulating.

J. A. VAKIL
(Deputy Director of Education,
Bombay State)

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A JOURNEY THROUGH TOYLAND

KAMALA S. DONGERKERRY

Published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7—Price Rs. 15/-

Mrs. Dongerkerry starts out by falsifying the common belief that toys are mere playthings to satisfy the play instinct in children. She shows how toys have always occupied a place of pride in the march of civilization and unfolds to the reader the significance of the apparently "unhonoured and unsung" art of toy making.

Besides pointing out the educational value of toys she draws the attention of the reader to the cultural value of these "expressions of the human mind." In this fascinating journey she leads the reader through the corridors of time presenting to him a rich variety of achievements—from the primitive "folk made" article to the modern "factory produced" one and still impressing upon him the similarity of sentiments and ideals behind them, common to all ages and places.

She believes that toys can serve the purpose of creating an international outlook and act as messengers of peace and good will among the nations.

The value of this publication is greatly enhanced by artistic drawings and illustrations. Considering the good printing and the attractive get-up, the price is not unreasonable. One would however, like to suggest that an abridged edition with a price within the reach of more readers, will be more welcome and desirable.

N. V. KINKAR
(Editor, *Progress of Education*)

To Schools—

This is intended to be a Schools' Magazine for the country. The best literary or extra curricular performance of pupils will be given space here, also helpful progressive ideas tried out in the schools. Successful experiments anywhere will be publicised for the encouragement and enlightenment of others elsewhere in this huge country of ours and the Editor would like teachers, heads of schools and pupils to regard this as their own publication.

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Next issue: Look out for addresses in France, Belgium, Switzerland and U. S. A.

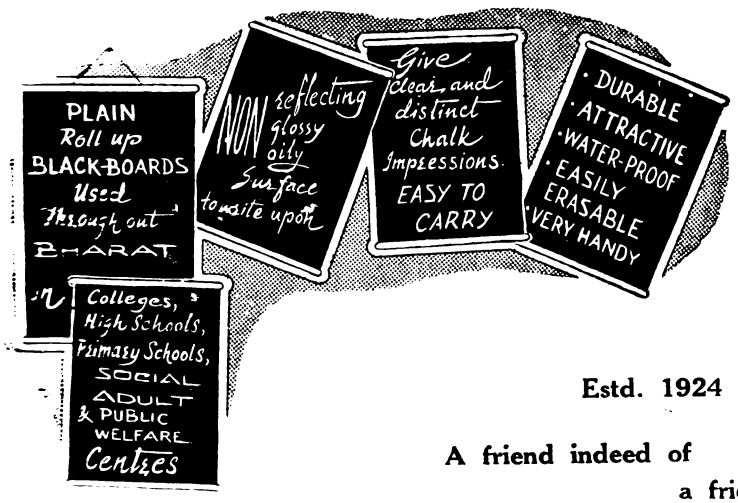
Send us particulars about yourself for printing if you want pen friends in India.

How Carefully Do You Read?

QUIZ ON THIS ISSUE

1. Who is looking after the Wolf Boy?
2. What is K-2?
3. Why is Venice in the news just now?
4. What does 4-H stand for?
5. How did the West show its appreciation of Tagore?
6. Why are snails useful to agriculture?
7. Who was the Founder of the House of Tata?
8. When will the next Scout Jamboree be held?
9. Name 2 of the greatest earthquakes India has known?
10. Who wrote *Our India?*

Approved for Use in Schools
by
Directors of Education of All States in BHARAT



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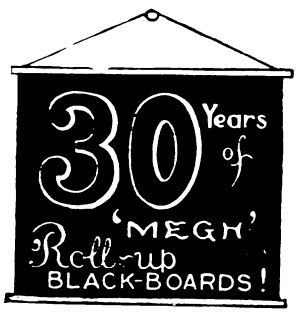

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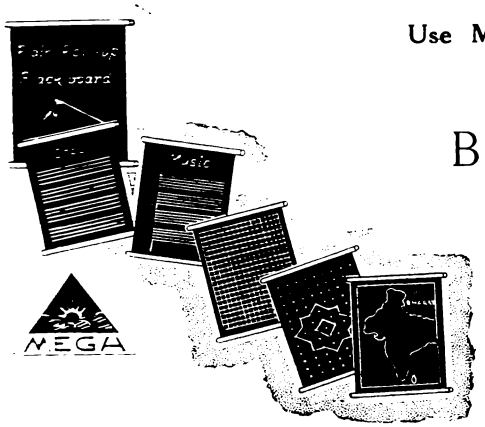

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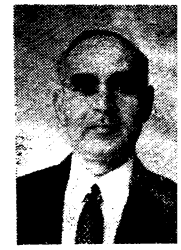
Edited and published by G. S. Krishnayya for the Sunshine Publishing House, 5556 Shivajinagar, Poona 5, and printed by O. A. Skau at the Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Poona 1, India. 25,000—442-54.

With your experience and the great encouragement you are receiving, SUNSHINE should prove a most welcome addition to the meagre supply of children's magazines in India. All success to you in this excellent enterprise.

Rani Maharaj Singh

I am glad to hear that you are starting a Monthly called SUNSHINE for our children. If you are able to give them through that monthly proper ideas and help them to assimilate them by stories, pictures, etc., you will indeed be doing a great work.

S. Radhakrishnan
Vice President of India



It is very creditable of Dr. Krishnayya, to be active even after a long and strenuous period of service, in the cause of education. His children's magazine should be of real use in instructing, at an impressionable age, in the obligations of citizenship and world service, and I wish him and his venture every success.

G. S. Bajpai
Governor of Bombay

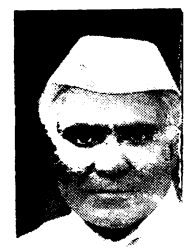
Rotary District 33 Australia:

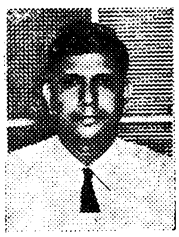
I would like to convey to the readers of your publication, greetings and good wishes from the hundreds of Rotarians and their families. We are near neighbours of your great country and have a real interest in its development. You are proceeding to do a grand job and I wish you every success in your venture.

Les F. North
Governor, Dist. 33
Victoria, Australia

I feel that your magazine project is tremendously worth while from every point of view.

Clifford [illegible]
Cultural Attache
U. S. Embassy





There can be no two opinions on the pressing need of suitable children's education. On the quality of education given, depends the future of the country. Your scheme for a National Magazine for Children, which you have very properly named SUNSHINE, is therefore most welcome.

G. V. Mavalankar
Speaker, House of the People

I welcome the starting of a children's national monthly since this represents a promising effort in a much neglected field. Dr. G. S. Krishnayya is specially equippped for sponsoring and conducting this project and I have great pleasure in wishing the journal all success.

Frank Moraes
Editor, Times of India

This indeed is a long felt necessity in our country and I have no doubt that SUNSHINE will be a forum in which the High School children can express or receive points of national and international interest and importance.

B. Ramkrishna Rao
Chief Minister, Hyderabad

In the hands of so experienced a writer and educationist as yourself, the new Monthly "Sunshine" should be able to achieve its lofty aims.

Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi

VALERIAN CARDINAL GRACIAS, Archbishop of Bombay

Knowing as I do the background of Dr. Krishnayya's vast experience in the field of Education both here in India and abroad, and his particular aptitude for child welfare, I have no doubt that the interesting, instructive and inspiring articles the magazine will contain under his editorship will make SUNSHINE one of the most attractive educational magazines in our country.

I am very pleased to hear that you are starting a monthly Magazine for children. What children read is of great consequence in training for good citizenship. I wish you every success in this big undertaking.

Lt. General S. M. Shrinagesh, G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command